

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S
LEMON SQUASH.
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old
lauded Brands, all of which are of ex-
cellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the
best goods at moderate prices.

IN ordering it is only necessary to state
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Doz.
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	\$10	\$1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule ..	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.50
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C Manzaniella, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	14	1.50
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	\$4	\$4.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule ..	4.50	5.00
C St. Julien	7	7.50
D La Rose	11	12.00

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	\$12	\$1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vin- tage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C Watson's Absolute Glenorchy Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	7	0.75
D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule ..	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule ..	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
GEORGE'S BOURBON WHISKY, Gold Seal, Red Capsule, with Name ..	10	1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule ..	4.50	0.40
B Fine Unweathered, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lowland Island	\$1.50	per Gallon

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curaçao	Herring's Cherry Cordial
Chartreuse	Dr. Slegert's Angostura
	Bitters, &c.

DEATHS.

At Kinkiang on the 11th May CHARLES ROWE,
for 12 years Constable of H.B.M. Customs,
Kinkiang.
On the 2nd May, on board the German mail
steamer *Sachsen*, in the Red Sea, EDWIN,
beloved wife of Joseph Welch, aged 40 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

PORTUGUESE CURRENCY ACT.

LONDON, May 11th.

The Portuguese Government have decreed
the coinage of silver to the value of £500,000
sterling.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Mutual Shipper's steamer *Myosine* arrived
at Hankow at daylight on the 7th inst. to load
new season's teas for the London market.

A TYPHOON struck Phu-lung-shu, near Hanoi,
on Saturday last, destroying part of the *Impe-
rial* of a military expedition and injuring
several men and horses.

A BAND of pirates was attacked by a body of
garças civis at Monca last week, and many
of the former were killed. Among them was
Lau-ky, the chief of the bandits who held the
Meara Roque for \$50,000 ransom last year.

A NATIVE contemporary says that the military
prisoner General Fong Yao, at Canton, is over-
powered with prisoners such as pirates, bandits,
highway robbers and deserters, and measures
are being taken to erect a larger one in its place.

AS will be seen by an advertisement in another
column Mr. Potter and Mr. Bellow will make
their first appearance before a Hongkong
audience at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on
Saturday next. The programme will appear in
our next issue.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Hankow,
according to a Northern native paper, stating
that this year's tea season has opened a little
earlier than in previous years; besides the
quantity being less, the quality is superior, and
only the Russians are buying.

ON the night of the 4th inst. a young cheetah
got loose from Filla's Circus, at Singapore, just
as the audience were leaving. It went for a
pawing along River Valley Road, and had the
pick of all the chickens open to it, but before it
could decide which to select it was caught and
chained by an *employé* of the Circus.

BY a strange coincidence, the cargo on board
the *Holms Edin* when she was lost was the
identical stuff the *P. & O. steamer Hongkong*
was going home to ship when she was lost. The
wreck of the *Holms Edin* was sold by auction
at Shanghai on Thursday last for Taels 1,750,
to Mr. J. Roberts, diver, and the cargo for Tls.
1,525.

LIU MING-CHUAN, the famous Governor of
Formosa, is at last attaining the desire of his
heart. By an Imperial decree published on the
5th inst. his Excellency has been permitted to
retire from the Governorship of Formosa, and
also from his office of Assistant Director of the
Board of Admiralty at Peking. We shall hear
more of Liu before long.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* learns on good
authority that a grand review of the Peking
and Canton naval squadrons is to be held
towards the end of the month in the neighbour-
hood of Wei-hai-wei, in the presence of Li Hung-
chang and a number of high Chinese and
Manchu officials. The united squadrons are
afterwards to go on a prolonged cruise along the
Korean coast as far as Gensan.

WITH respect to the six hundred convicts
recently sent from Odessa on board the steamer
St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, to work on the
Siberian railway, a contemporary says that in
some cases the sentences imposed on the convicts
were too severe, and that on their arrival
and thereafter the wretched of their wrists to the
barrows which they draw in the mines or on
the public works, for terms extending to as
much as two years.

IT may interest our Canton readers to know that
the famous Chinese Orphanage at Yang-chow,
near the Chinese coast, has been visited by
Mr. Kyrie Baller, an English gentleman, who
is in the dining saloon of the Shamen Hotel
on the evening of Monday next. The pro-
gramme will include scenes (in dress) from
"Romeo and Juliet" and other popular works,
and selections which have made these talented
artists world-renowned. Full particulars will
be circulated to Shamen residents on Friday.

At the Police Court this morning a Chinese-
man was sent to goal by Mr. Wise for
nine months, with hard labour, simply, as the
defendant put it, "for bringing a young woman
to the Colony to look round." From the
evidence it appeared that a *lucky* who was
on duty at the Canton steamers' wharf
saw the defendant and the young woman
land from a Canton steamer, and noticing
that the latter was crying, he stopped to
question her, when he found the defendant
had brought her from her home in Canton
against her will, for "emigration purposes."

THE *Shen-pao* reports that serious attacks on
the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Yang-chow,
near the Chinese coast, took place on the 1st
inst. Anonymous placards accusing the priests of all
kinds of outrages had been posted several days
before, and despite the counter-proclamations of
the magistrature public feeling ran high. On the
night of the 1st inst. thousands of Chinese
surrounded the church and orphanage, the
inmates of which had taken refuge elsewhere
earlier in the day, and had to be repeatedly
charged by the soldiers to be dispersed. During
the crisis the wall of the orphanage was pushed
down, but no-one was injured.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court on the 7th inst.
a shopkeeper was charged with having cruelly
ill-used a pig, by cutting off its tail. It appeared
from evidence, however, that the miscreant who
had done the deed was a youth of fourteen
sumner who was attacked solely by scientific
motives, for a friend had told him that were the
narrative buried for a month and then dug up
upon a certain propitious day it would be found
to have turned into a magic wand of more than
ordinary power. The pig thought otherwise,
and to draw his sorrow rushed into a *samsui*
shop, where considerable damage was done
before he could be ousted. The owners of the
pig and the *samsui* shop each received com-
pensation, but the pig received none.

THE *Ceylon Independent*, in commenting on
the Military Contribution question as regards
Hongkong, holds that the public men outside
the Legislature in Hongkong have failed to
adequately and decisively support their official
legislative representatives, and complains that
the same trouble exists in Colombo. It is urged
that the very men who were "readiest to reproach
their neighbours for inaction, are they who
most sedulously avoid committing themselves
publicly." This state of things, the *Independent*
asserts, prevents any political association being
successful, or any union effective. It is pointed
out that Ceylon has been "reduced to the same
state of inaction, which have memorialized the
Home Government on the matter, a fact
which makes the inactivity of the Colombo
public men the more culpable."

A FULL history of the Hongkong Marine, Limited,
will appear in our next issue.

THE *Times* of India says that the liabilities
of the firm of Messrs. R. and A. Hornamjee,
Bombay, amount to over thirty lakhs of rupees.

It is stated by an exchange that for some time
previous to the arrival of the *Crescent* at
Bangkok, the Siam Government was buying
up cheap cents, in order to disguise the normal
odour of the chief thoroughfare.

A JAPANESE hotel-keeper on the Praya has a
dog, which animal whilst on a tour to Wanchai
was alleged to have bitten an old Chinese
woman; the "jap" was summoned for allow-
ing his "work" to go about unmuzzled, and his
Worship fined him \$5 and ordered him to pay
\$3 as compensation to the female Celestial. No
fogging on this occasion.

It is nine months' imprisonment is a "proper
sentence for merely bringing a Chinese girl into
the colony under suspicious circumstances, what
ought a European member of the Hongkong
Government Service to get who admits in a
public court of justice to have had a hand in
selling a Chinese child for emigration purposes?
Perhaps the Crown Prosecutor, whoever he may
be, will oblige us with this interesting infor-
mation.

THE Chamber of Commerce at Manila wired to
the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Madrid, on
the 30th ult., praying that the Philippines might
be included in the projected Treaty with North
America, and so avoid the threatened suppres-
sion of the exportation of hemp and paper,
which amounts to some nine millions dollars
annually. A reply was received on the 6th inst.,
promising that the interests of the Philippines
should receive due attention.

THE wreck of the *Nansing*, which was recently
sold by auction to a Macao Chinaman named
Malcampo as she lay on the rocks at Middle
Island, was on Monday morning com-
pletely broken up and washed into deep water
by a heavy southerly swell, which in a few hours
carried away the whole of the vessel, with a lot
of valuable machinery that had been salvaged,
and the whole of the salvaging gear. Captain Gustav
Oberg was superintending the work. No life
was lost, as the people sleeping on board
escaped in time by a hanging bridge.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. A. G.
Wise, Lewis Riddan, a quarter-master on the
steamship *Glenary*, and Lo Ache, a member of
the honorable fraternity of coolies, were charged
with stealing sixty-two silver watches, valued
at \$600, from the hold of that vessel, during the
voyage from London to this blissful abode of
the beautiful. Cases containing watches had
been broken up and sixty-two "tickers"
abstracted, of which ten had been recovered,
one Mr. Riddan's socks, seven on the Chinese
coolie, three of which were carefully stowed
away in an umbrella—and two in a paper shoe.
Case remained on application of the police, bail
being refused.

Two men were charged under the new *Gambling
Ordinance* at the Police Court this morning
with keeping a common gaming house in
Gilmair's Bazaar. The place was raided by
Acting Inspector Mann and a posse of constables.
Fantan paraphernalia and the princely sum of
\$4.07 were seized, but it does not appear that
any gambling was going on. The defendants
pleaded that they were not the keepers of the
house, but it was no use. "Fifty dollars, or six
weeks' imprisonment," said his Worship, as the
new Ordinance makes no nice distinctions. Will
the police please to remember this in their future
raids. One of the European dens might be
tried on, just for a change.

THE loss of the Shanghai burglar is in the
ascendant. Last week the house of Mr. Henry
Herz, Ewo Crescent, was entered, and some
clocks, the family spoons, a few umbrellas, etc.,
taken away in a bale of flannel, tied up with
ropes to conceal the contents. The burglar
enjoyed a few cigars and cigarettes whilst paying
his visit. The next night Mr. A. R. Bowden,
of the Hall and Holts Company, had a spying
interview with three "braves" who had been
going for his chickens, and turned the tables on
them by robbing one of them of a horse-pistol.
Apparently it would not go off, but the thieves
did, taking with them several prime poultry as
security for the return of the flint-lock. They
are all still at large.

How criminals are manufactured in Hongkong.
Will Major-General Digby Barker and the
unofficial members of the Legislative Council
kindly note? In November last a coolie named
Tsang Hi was sentenced to six months' imprison-
ment for stealing certain articles of jewellery, the
property Mr. Justice Fielding Clark's time
was up this morning and he was about to be
discharged. When the case was called on for his
name—described as a letter he was taking
out for a fellow prisoner—and he was at once
run in before the magistrate for a breach of
prison regulations. Mr. Wise fined the hapless
wretch \$10 (the maximum penalty) with the
alternative of two months' imprisonment. Of
course the man went back to goal. Is there
any sense, or reason, or justice, or anything but
arbitrary short-sightedness, in this sort of work?

THE *Shen-pao* on tea prospects in the
North—The spring rains are over, and tea
dealers have sent their pickers to the mountains
to gather the bitter leaves. The tea trade of the
whole year depends upon this single expedition,
and much anxiety concerning it is felt by persons
who invest all they have in this business. A
telegram from Hankow gives some idea as to how
the tea trade is going. The weather is
uncertain, it rains and it snows. The tea
season seems yet too early, the leaves being tender
and very juicy. Not a great quantity of tea has
been forthcoming. The market opens with a
small stock. The cost of whatever tea there is,
is great, and the selling price is extremely high.
Over 500 coppers have been disposed of the buyers
being most Russian and a few English. The
tea is selling from Tls. 35 to 60 per picul,
Yung-fung at Tls. 24 to 30 per picul, Mien-an at
Tls. 35 to 50 per picul, Peking at Tls. 35 to 40
per picul, and Kiu-ching at Tls. 35 to 40
per picul.

THERE is no such thing in Hongkong as one
law for the poor and another for the rich; but
all the same Mr. A. G. Wise this morning
dismissed a summons against Messrs. E. D.
Sassoon and Co. for obstructing Duddell Street
by piling ten large bales of goods on the public
thoroughfare. The offence was not denied, but
Mr. Wotton, who appeared for the defendants,
argued that the police constable, who laid the
charge, ought to have gone into Messrs.
Sassoon's office and seen one of the European
employés, where the bales would have
been at once removed, but he only went to
a Chinaman who had no authority—and
hence the summons. Had the offender been a
Chinese he would probably have been taken
by the scruff of the neck, forcibly run up to the
Police Station, haled before the magistrate and
sentenced to the extreme limit, with forty lashes
thrown in to amuse him during his confinement.
Mr. Wise found the charge proved—and dis-
missed the summons. Could his Worship
apply for a long spell of vacation leave just now?

We are sure it would do him a lot of good, and
the administration of justice in the colony no
less.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

SASSOON v. YU CHOW.

This was an application by M. S. S. Sassoon
and another for an order fixing the liability of
Yu Chow as security for the plaintiff's com-
pradore, Lo On. Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by
Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the
plaintiff, and Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs.
Johnson, Stokes and Master, for the defendant.

By arrangement Mr. Leach first addressed the
Court. He said this was a suit brought for the
purpose of enforcing an agreement made between
the defendant and Lo On and the plaintiff to
secure Lo On as compradore in the service of
Sassoon & Co. The case came before his lord-
ship in the form of two issues. The first was
as to whether the liability of the defendant Yu
Chow was limited to the sum of \$35,000 by the
terms of the agreement, which was made in
March, 1888, or by any conduct of the plaintiff
rendering it inequitable that they should claim
any larger sum; and the second issue was
whether the defendant was liable to the plaintiff
under such agreement for the full value of the
securities enumerated in that agreement.

The agreement was then read, and was to the
effect that Lo On was to become compradore to
Messrs. Sassoon and Yu Chow as security for
him to be hand over the title deeds of certain
property enumerated. The concluding recital of
the agreement, which gave rise to the dispute,
said that if any portion of the property in
question should be sold by the first mortgagee
or in any way depreciate in value, additional
security must be provided by Yu Chow, so as to
bring the whole of the security up to the value
of \$35,000.

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question should be sold by the first mortgagee
or in any way depreciate in value, additional
security must be provided by Yu Chow, so as to
bring the whole of the security up to the value
of \$35,000.

Mr. Leach said that the first issue
divided itself into three parts. The first was
whether the liability of the defendant was limited
to \$35,000 by the terms of the agreement,
expressed or implied. Then, if not, was the
agreement of such doubtful character that the
Court, in order to gather from it the intention of
the parties, must look at the circumstances under
which it was made in order to give effect to that
intention. The third part of the issue was whether
there was any conduct on the part of the plaintiffs
which rendered them unable to recover more
than \$35,000. With reference to the first point,
he contended that the liability of Yu Chow was
not in so many words limited, but that upon
consideration of this document the liability was
by implication limited to that sum. The only
mention of the amount of the security to be
given was in the concluding paragraph, which he
submitted was very strong evidence and pointed to the conclusion that the
liability was to be fixed at \$35,000, and that the
security was to be \$35,000. From that clause, he
argued, it might be gathered that it was intended
to give security of \$35,000 only, hence the
provision that if any of the property should be
sold or should become lessened in value, then further
security was to be given, to bring the whole up
to the amount of \$35,000. That, he submitted,
was the construction which any one looking at
the document from the common-sense point of
view would put upon it. It would be manifestly
impossible to infer that a man who was to be
placed in possession of the control of a merchant's
business, and whose liability might be gigantic,
should be secured for an absolute unlimited
amount. In effect, this was the contention of
the plaintiffs by their petition, that the liability
was unlimited, and as one of their alternatives
they made a claim for payments exceeding
\$60,000. If his Lordship would look at the
document he would see that it was stamped
as a mortgage for \$35,000, that is to say,
it had \$35 stamps on it, under the terms of
the Stamp Ordinance of 1886, by which all
agreements secured by deposits of title
deeds were to be stamped for ever with a
stamp duty of 10 cents for every \$100 of value.
He submitted that that in itself showed that
not only that the property was assessed or
valued at \$35,000, but that it was intended that
this agreement should in fact be security for that
amount. There were no express words to show
that these title deeds were to be security for what-
ever amount the property would realise beyond
\$35,000. Then with regard to the second point,
he contended that the agreement was at any rate
so doubtful and ambiguous that the Court would
look to the circumstances under which it was
made and signed, to the position of the parties
at the time, and to the subject of the agreement
itself, in order that it might arrive at the inten-
tion of the parties. For this purpose the
learned counsel submitted that he should be
allowed to call parole evidence. It would
probably be contended on behalf of the
plaintiffs that in attempting to bring parole
evidence to bear on the consideration of the
document, and on the question of the intention
of the parties, that was not his intention.
Intention was merely to explain what was clearly
left in doubt in the document itself, and to pro-
duce evidence to show what was the intention
of the parties, and not to produce evidence that
would in any way conflict with the terms of the
document or be inconsistent with it.

A long discussion ensued on the ques-
tion of admitting parole evidence. Mr.
Francis argued that with regard to the
sum of \$35,000, which was the sum of the
clause of the agreement, it was simply intended
to fix some standard by which the minimum
value of the security should be maintained, that
was to say, that supposing the property were to be
sold at a time when its value was depreciated in
the market, the defendant was bound to make
up the minimum sum of \$35,000. That section
was entirely distinct from the rest of the agree-
ment, and the agreement without that section was
absolutely null. Its meaning was that these
title deeds in themselves were the security, and
therefore this clause need not be considered, and
there was no occasion to call parole evidence.
But if the defendant admitted liability for
\$35,000 and would pay that amount into Court
the plaintiffs were prepared to accept it and
return the securities.

His Lordship said that seemed to meet the
case.

Mr. Leach said that was all he wished.
The case was then adjourned for three weeks
at the request of the defendants in order to settle
the payments.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

Probably the least pretensions and most
deserving of all our institutions is that
which faces the top of Old Bailey Street, from
Caine Road, known as the Italian Convent, in
aid of which a bazaar is to be held on Monday
and Tuesday next. In view of this fact, added
to the convent's unique position in not having
done something for it, it will be of interest to
polish some facts imparted to a representative
of the *Telegraph* by one of the *Madre de
Caritas* yesterday. She said: "The Italian
Convent is a branch of the Institute of the
Daughters of Charity, founded in Verona in
1605, by the Marchesa di Canossa. Thirty-

one years ago, at the urgent request of the
missionaries here, we opened the branch
establishment in a small house on the site of
the present Convent, being assisted by six
"sisters." Of the latter three are still carrying
on the work—the Reverend Mother, Maria Stella,
the vice-Superior, Claudia Compagnotti, and
Mother Rachel, who has charge of the school
at Wanchai. Previous to their arrival the number
of children abandoned in the street by the Chi-
nese was almost incredible, and the only rescue
organisation then existing was the *Ale de la
Sia*. Enfanse, in which none but very young
derelicts were received. The Institute of the
Daughters of Charity, on the other hand,
admitted anyone, young or old, relieving, main-
taining, educating, without regard to age,
nationality, or means—the only recommendation
necessary being that of poverty. The European
branches are less comprehensive in their scope,
being more of an educational agency than any-
thing else; ours is a founding hospital, a
school, a school, an almshouse, and a refuge.
Since our establishment here the sphere of
labor has so widened that we have been com-
pelled to hold bazaars from time to time to
enable us to increase the accommodation, for
funds we have none, though we have no debt.
The number of "sisters" has grown from six to
nearly ten times as many; there are now 36
professed members of our order here, besides
about a dozen novices and as many Chinese
sisters. The latter are usually girls of good
parentage, who, who abandon their worldly
prospects for our vocation. One joined us nearly
thirty years ago, and is still with us.

During the past thirty-one years we have
received close on 15,000 little children that have
been abandoned by their parents. Many of
them were picked up by the Police in the streets,
where they had been deposited during the night.
Others have been brought here to prevent
their dying at home, by their mothers, who
were at the gate and hand them in, or by
coolies, who got two or three cents reward.
Ninety nine per cent. of the babies are girls,
ranging in age from a few hours to one or two
years, and nearly always the poor little things
are almost at their last gasp; indeed, sometimes
it is evident that they have been lying exposed
for a considerable period, and have been attacked
by animals. Such a one was taken in only the
other day. We have had as many as seven
brought in one day, but no matter what the cir-
cumstances are, so long as the children are alive,
we take them in. Of course in a great many
cases they are beyond help, and we have a cen-
ter here always making little coffins. We
save about one in every five. I should think.
But we do not confine our labors solely to
rescuing these *infans troves*; as I have
already pointed out we receive girls and
women of all ages who come to us. We
have now within our walls about 117 girls of
European or mixed parentage, whose parents,
though poor, have had to bring them to us
to be brought up, or who have been de-
stroyed, and we have nearly as many
Chinese orphans, whom we also maintain and
educate free of charge—many of them foundlings.
The babies that we manage to save we usually
place at nurse with some native family, paying
between one and two dollars a month for each,
and visiting them frequently to see that they are
well cared for. When they reach the age of
five or six we begin to teach them, and they
stay with us until they are old enough
to take service or marry. Our income is largely
dependent on our school, which is attended by
about 40 boarders and 150 or 160 day-pupils,
including a few small boys. We only charge 25
cents a month to the non-resident scholars, but in many
cases even that is not paid, the excuse being
poverty. We admit the defaulters just the same,
though. Our curriculum is quite extensive—
the ordinary subjects, music, drawing, singing,
several languages, embroidery, etc. The last
is an important source of revenue to us, as
we do a good deal for residents. The girls
produce some beautiful work, at very moderate
rates, but we could wish for more orders.

We have also established small schools at
Yau-mat, Hungnam, and Shau-kiwan, with the
help of a Government grant-in-aid, but for lack
of funds we are unable to do very much. Our
monthly expenses are so high, you see—\$1,400
or \$1,500, and as we have no endowment we
are very often on the verge of bankruptcy when
we take service or marry. Our income is largely
dependent on our school, which is attended by
about 40 boarders and 150 or 160 day-pupils,
including a few small boys. We only charge 25
cents a month to the non-resident scholars, but in many
cases even that is not paid, the excuse being
poverty. We admit the defaulters just the same,
though. Our curriculum is quite extensive—
the ordinary subjects, music, drawing, singing,
several languages, embroidery, etc. The last
is an important source of revenue to us, as
we do a good deal for residents. The girls
produce some beautiful work, at very moderate
rates, but we could wish for more orders.

We

against whom a warrant has also been issued, is now beyond British jurisdiction.

The Newfoundland Delegates, whose mission is to place before the Imperial Government the views held in that colony regarding the Fisheries dispute with France, have arrived in London.

Lord Knutsford announced yesterday that he had decided to postpone the second reading of the Newfoundland Bill, in order to enable the Delegates from that Colony to appear at the bar of the House of Lords in the meanwhile.

LONDON, April 17th.
It is stated in well-informed circles here that the Portuguese Government demands the modification of the British proposals for a settlement, of the disputes that have arisen in Africa, and that the *modus vivendi* will be continued until June.

BERLIN, April 17th.
The Berlin telegram relating to Prince Bismarck's election should read:—Prince Bismarck has been elected Deputy of the Reichstag for Göttingen in Hanover. His Excellency was opposed by a Gaspar, a Freisinger, and a Socialist candidate.

LONDON, April 20th.
Further particulars have been received concerning the outrage by the Portuguese on the British party proceeding to Mashouland. It appears that the steamer *Agnes* was engaged in conveying Willoughby's Expedition to the interior, and whilst landing, they were fired upon by the Portuguese, the boat was seized, and the British flag lowered, and the Portuguese flag hoisted in its place. The Expedition is now returning to Natal. The Portuguese Government of Lorenzo Marques declares that the Chartered Company of British in South Africa have broken the *modus vivendi* between Portugal and Great Britain, and that the Portuguese will also break it.

April 21st.
The first Company 3rd Battalion, the Grenadier Guards, stationed in Chelsea barracks, refused to attend parade this morning. One of the oldest soldiers of the Company was arrested. The grievance alleged by the men is the number of extra drills they have lately had in heavy marching order.

Mr. Willoughby, who was in charge of the expedition that was fired upon by the Portuguese, has returned to Delagoa Bay. He states that his party consisted of five Englishmen, and a hundred natives and they carried a number of instruments for prospecting purposes, but no arms. On the arrival of the party at Beira, they tendered the Customs duties on the implements, intending to ascend the Pungwe river, but could get no reply from the Customs officials. After waiting two days they made a start and resumed their journey, but were immediately fired upon by the Portuguese. Sixteen were made prisoners, and are detained at Beira.

The newspapers today, in discussing the outrage by the Portuguese at Beira, are generally of opinion that the insult to the British flag demands redress. The *Times* says that the toleration shown by the British Government towards a tottering monarchy has reached its limits.

CAPE TOWN, April 21st.
It is understood here that Lord Salisbury will only remonstrate with the Portuguese Government for the outrage upon the British party at Beira, and as a consequence, great bitterness is manifested against the British Government. A mass meeting has been announced to protest against the inaction of the Imperial authorities, and the papers already talk of lowering the British flag in South Africa.

LONDON, April 22nd.
The officers of the Grenadier Guards deny the story published yesterday in the evening papers regarding the refusal of the first Company 3rd Battalion to parade. It is believed in any case that the incident is not of the slightest importance.

MAITPHAM CAMP, April 22nd.
The Kohima Column crossed the frontier to-day. The telegraph wire was cut in several places, but owing to the energy of Mr. Pinhey it has been repaired so far to-day. The Muntiparis abandoned this Thana, and no defences are found. It is reported that the Maharajah still has many of our prisoners. A short telegram is sent to-day, and the telegraph is very hard worked. We may have a burst to-morrow. Three headless corpses of the refugees were found on the road to-day.

LISBON, April 22nd.
Advices have been received here of a serious native insurrection on the island of Bissau, a Portuguese settlement of West Africa. The rebels have hoisted the French flag, and have totally defeated the Portuguese force sent against them, the latter losing ninety-six killed besides two guns. Reinforcements are being despatched from here to the scene of action.

LONDON, April 24th.
The Liberal organs, in discussing Mr. Goschen's budget, agree that the statement implies an early dissolution of Parliament, and that Free Education will be the election cry on which the Government will go to the country. The *Standard* regrets that a million of money is to be squandered on Free Education, the demand for which, it says, is spurious.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a question, said that orders had been sent from the Government at Lisbon to the Portuguese authorities in South East Africa which would secure the removal of all opposition to the free navigation of the Pungwe river and release the vessels and crews of General Willoughby's expedition which were seized at Beira. His lordship said that since the denunciation of the Portuguese local officials sometimes differed from the assurances made by the Government at Lisbon, three British agents were sent to the Pungwe river, and he further hoped to appoint a naval officer as Consul Agent on the Pungwe. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said he would reserve the question of reparation for the late outrage at Beira until a full account had been received.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Goschen brought forward his Budget statement. He states that the revenue for the past year had exceeded the estimate by £1,850,000, the increase from alcohol being £600,000. The National Debt had been reduced during the year by £6,500,000. He dwelt on the growing prosperity of the country and estimated that the increase in revenue for the coming year would amount to £1,000,000 and the surplus he expected would reach nearly £3,000,000, of which £1,000,000 he proposed should be devoted to raising education free after the first of September. £500,000 to increasing barracks accommodation and the remainder to the withdrawal of light gold from circulation.

Mr. Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland, one of the delegates appointed by that colony to protest against the enforcement of the French treaty rights, read an address on the subject of his mission at the bar of the House of Lords last night. There was a great and brilliant audience, amongst those present being the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, besides a large number of peers and several members of the *Corps Diplomatique*.

A discussion took place in the House of Lords last night, on the Manuport disaster. The Marquis of Ripon deeply deplored the death of Mr. Quinlan, but trusted the Government would be guided in their action in Manuport, by a policy of respect for the native races, which, he said, had secured prolonged peace in India.

Lord Cross highly eulogized the late Mr. Quinlan for the services he had rendered the State, and deplored the loss of the valuable lives that had been sacrificed in Manuport. No person, he said, was more likely to treat the natives with justice than the present Vicarary.

Sir James Bain, Conservative has been elected for Whitehaven in place of the late Mr. Cavendish Bentinck by a majority of 230.

Captain Verney appeared on remand, at Bow Street Police Court yesterday when various witnesses gave evidence proving him to have gone under the name of Wilson, which is the name of the person who induced the girl Buxton to go to Paris and then attempted to seduce her, was known by. The accused was further remanded, bail being allowed at the same amount as previously fixed.

ROME, April 25th.
It has transpired that the Portuguese Government yielded to the demand of Great Britain for the free navigation of the Pungwe river owing to the despatch from Lord Salisbury being in the form of a sharp ultimatum. The situation in Portugal is critical, and grave interval troubles are feared.

BERLIN, April 25th.
Count Von Moltke died suddenly last night, the cause of death being failure of the heart's action.

The German newspaper of all shades of opinion deplore the death of Count Von Moltke, and declare that his spirit will ever live in the army. The funeral is fixed to take place on Tuesday.

LONDON, April 26th.
Mr. Norwood, Chairman of the London Docks, is dead.

AROW IN THE SHANGHAI BRITISH CONSULATE.

An unusual and exciting sequel to a case occurred at the British Consulate at Shanghai, last Friday. Eight seamen belonging to the British ship *John McLeod* were charged by the Captain before Mr. Mansfield, Acting Assistant Judge, with refusal of duty, which they admitted, and as they all refused to return to the ship, his Worship ordered them to be imprisoned until the ship sailed, when they were to be put on board. When the decision had been given, Mr. Mansfield and the eight men, under the charge of the assistant gaoler, by another. The men were unfortunately led into the main corridor just behind Mr. Mansfield and the Captain. This opportunity for revenge was too good to be lost; the men made a rush at the Captain, forced him into an angle of the wall and began to belabour him with their fists. The Captain, a tall, powerful man, soon shook himself free and, dashing into the shipping office, close by, returned with a stick with which he administered a couple of heavy blows before some of the Consular staff, aroused by the disturbance, separated him from his assailants. In the mean time three or four of these had run down a side passage with a view of escaping, and were met by the Crown Advocate, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, who tried to stop them. He, however, was unceremoniously knocked down, sustaining two or three bad bruises, and the ruffians made their escape. The others (except one, who was secured by the assistant gaoler) ran out by another door and got away. Warrants were immediately issued for their arrest. With the exception of some bruises, and injury to his clothes, the Captain was none the worse for the scuffle. Most of the men had knives in their possession, and one of them was flourishing a knife just before making his escape, but no such weapons were found. The struggle, it certainly speaks well for the British authorities' faith in human nature, says *N. C. Daily News*, that they should have expected eight discontented merchant sailors to walk to gaol like so many sheep to the slaughter. There was not a policeman in the building. The warrants issued for the arrest of the sailors were executed by Inspector Keeling and three police officers the same day. Four of the men were found sitting down outside the Cleveland public house, while two others were drinking. The seven men were captured elsewhere. All went quietly to the Hong Kong Station and were locked up in the cells. They frequently declared that they would not go back to the ship.

THE CRUNKING DIFFICULTY.
The correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* writes under date April 18th:—
The "boycott" of the newly opened Customs here indicates pretty clearly that there is something radically wrong somewhere, as a more rigid "boycott" has never been established anywhere. If merchants were to gain any advantage by the opening of the port and establishing the foreign-conducted Customs they certainly would not act as they are now doing. As far as I can learn there is no one here who would not prefer having matters remain as they were formerly. To show their disapproval of the present arrangement, they are shipping their goods away from here under the *lekin* system, and present appearances do not lead to the conclusion that there will be any goods passed through the foreign-managed Customs until the Tactel decides to let this *lekin* business go on as it did before the custom house was opened. It would be interesting to know how the British Minister looks at this matter. To judge from the way in which he has managed the whole affair he simply knows nothing at all about it. He is acquainted with the subject it is difficult to assign a reason why he should have entered into an agreement with the Chinese to abolish one duty and allow them to collect another in its place. Possibly it was an oversight on his part to omit to stipulate that the *lekin* should not be increased, and the Chinese have taken advantage of the omission to increase the *lekin*. One would think that if he had any regard for his reputation as a diplomatist he would at once set to work to rectify this matter. As it now stands he has only put himself in a position of ridicule before the world. He has made a treaty by which the Chinese agree to relinquish the transit half duty in favour of trade, and before the ink is dry on the agreement he is already collecting another in place of it. It is only the Chinese who indulge in such barefaced trickery as this; and why the British Government put up with it is a mystery not easily solved. As before stated, goods that were formerly sent away from here under outward transit pass were not required to pay *lekin* in Chungking. All goods shipped from here are brought from remote districts, and invariably pay *lekin* on route, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary. The *lekin* is collected in such a manner that no evidence can be produced with each individual lot. At the barriers on route to this place a receipt is given for so much money for so many packages of goods, so that there is no receipt given for each lot of goods, nor are the goods mentioned specifically, therefore there is no *lekin* pass accompanying the goods, this is a matter perfectly understood by the officials here and the demand for which by having to pay another *lekin* tax here. There is nothing produced to the immediate vicinity of Chungking, which is the collecting and distributing centre for south-west and western China. The *lekin* collected here can in no way be considered a *lekin*, as this is not the final destination of the goods which the term *lekin*

was originally intended to mean. Imports arriving here should not pay this tax, because this is not their final destination, which to reach they will have to pay at other barriers. Exports should not pay *lekin* here because they have already paid at all the barriers on route, from the district in which they were produced to this place. From the manner in which the new Tactel is making new regulations and rigidly carrying out old ones it is pretty clear that he is not going to allow the opening of the Upper Yangtze to foreign trade to diminish the revenue, notwithstanding the fact that a half duty has been abolished in both imports and exports. The newspapers have from time to time found fault with Sir Thomas Wade for allowing the Chinese to have their own way. What will they now say when Sir John Walsham's brilliant display of diplomatic ability is made known to the world? Doubtless Sir Thomas Wade will be given a respite, when it is understood that his successor has done what he did by surrendering the right to run steamers on the Upper Yangtze and receive no benefit in return.

FOOCHOW.
Considerable shipments of rice have just arrived by junks from the north, and prices are very low at present. The coming prices in Hankow are we understand from fifty to a hundred per cent dearer than last season! Ningchow Tia. 85 and Onfa Tia. 63.
The *Shen-pao* says that the tea season in Tamsui has just commenced. After the heavy losses sustained by tea men last year, very little business is done. The prospects of the trade are not very promising this year.
By the end of next week, we understand, a considerable amount of new tea will be down. A lot would have been placed on the market this week had it not been for the bad weather we have had for some time.
It is reported that the price of tea in Peking is double that of former years; and it is doubtful whether it will benefit the tea growers or the tea hongs, and foreign buyers will do well to judge the quality, which is reported to be of good flavour.
The loss pldgin that has been going on for the last few days round the hills, must have been of much annoyance to residents, as the terrible howling and the gongs could be heard for a mile off. It is well understood to arrest some *devils* that has been doing much harm to passers by in that locality. We hope our celestial friends will soon succeed in catching these *devils* and put an end to the fearful row.—*Echo*.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

MRS. POTTER and Mr. BELLEW.

SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 16th and 20th.

Full Particulars in to-morrow's papers. Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong, 7th May, 1891. [721]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO." Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [716]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE." Captain G. Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th May, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [720]

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous debility are surely cured by an approved and absolutely unequalled method.

Treatment by letter. Send full account of symptoms and address, enclosing postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE SANITAS 57, Boulevard de Strasbourg PARIS.

Intimations.
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LD.
COLONIAL HOUSE.

SOOCHOW BATH TUBS.

SOOCHOW BATH TUBS.

SOOCHOW BATH TUBS.

SOOCHOW BATH TUBS.

SOOCHOW BATH TUBS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1891. [568]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER." Captain M. Elchel, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 16th inst.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [64]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship

"STUTTGART." Captain v. Schuckmann, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [64]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, APEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREME, HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 7th day of June, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "STUTTGART," Captain v. Schuckmann, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 6th June. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [64]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF RIO JANEIRO" are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained on counter signature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance is effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [61]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "JAPAN" are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained on counter signature of Bills of Lading.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are also hereby informed, that all claims must be made before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Bills of Lading will be counter signed by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [714]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE. "GUTHRIE." Captain Shannon, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed into the Kowloon Godowns and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognized. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [611]

Intimations.
o-day's Advertisements.

BANK HOLIDAY.
IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the Undersigned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY (WHIT MONDAY), the 18th inst.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA. JOHN THORBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA. T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. F. DE ROVIS, Acting Chief Manager.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED. E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

For the COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. L. GLENAT, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [717]

PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the ISSUE of PREFERENTIAL SHARES in the above Company, will CLOSE at 5 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1891.

Intimations.
WHIT MONDAY AND TUESDAY, May 18th and 19th.

A GRAND BAZAAR will be held at the ITALIAN CONVENT on Behalf of the poor of that Establishment.

A varied assortment of articles, both Useful and Ornamental, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

THE SUPPORT OF THE COMMUNITY IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

The Bazaar will open each day at 10 a.m. Hongkong, 18th May, 1891. [706]

WANTED.
A POSITION as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or to take care of an invalid lady. Will travel if desired. Speak German, English and French. References.

Apply to S. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [707]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.
THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED, will be held on the Premises, No. 5-B Bund, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 25th May, 1891, for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Directors' Report and Accounts, electing Directors and Auditors, declaring a dividend and transacting the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board, H. A. SCHEUTEN, Secretary. Yokohama, 1st May, 1891. [705]

NOTICE.
PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN deference to the wish of a number of Shareholders, the Directors of the above Company have decided to leave open until further notice the list for the application of Preferential Shares.

A. O'D. GOURDIN, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th May, 1891. [683]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THIS HOTEL, situated in the most Central part of Hongkong, has recently been refitted, and has excellent accommodation for visitors.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy of the Season. WINES, LIQUORS, &c. of the very best quality only.

Charges Moderate. HING LEE & Co., Proprietors. Hongkong, 14th April, 1891. [578]

NOTICE.
THE SHAMERN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICE of the above named Company has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 6, PEDDERS' HILL, where all communications respecting the Company's business should be addressed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. FRASER-SMITH, Chairman. Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [675]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
HONGKONG DERBY, 1892.

THE WEIGHTS for the above RACE will be weight for inches, not 10st. 10lb. as heretofore.

E. H. CORE-BOOTH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 17th March, 1891. [643]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE Certificate of 25 Shares in this Company numbered 11224/11225, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. F. B. JOHNSON, having been LOST, notice is hereby given that a New Certificate for the said 25 Shares will be issued fourteen days hence, and that the original certificate, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [676]

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.
DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW. Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES. Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky. O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky. F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky. V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually. For Prices and Samples, apply to G. RENNIE STEWART, 12, D'Agulard Street, Hongkong. Sole Agent for China and Japan. Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [659]

S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G.
SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [648]

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. P. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. Rogers), HAS REMOVED TO THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD (next to the Telegraph Company).

CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 7th March, 1891. [691]

Masonic.
VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the Victoria Preceptory will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 8th May, 1891. [666]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 116, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [701]

